

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. .. 80 50 DATLY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year. SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... ..... 70 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month .... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Liosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts fubilication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Paramount Flag.

What a difference there is between the "honest money Democrat," who always feels some sort of apology to be a necessary accompaniment of his desertion to BRYAN, and the Bryanite who joins the standard of McKinley. Mark the manner in which a Democrat of Boston, Mr. T. W. COAKLEY, signified his adherence to the Republican party when speaking at Butte on Tuesday

" I was bred a Democrat. In 1896 I stood by Mr. BRYAN and his platform and spoke for him through Blinots, New York and New England. Now Mr. BRYAN has named the application of the Monroe savagery by armed force against all civilized nations

of the world as a paramount issue.
"lagree with him at least in this Whenever there is an attack at home or abroad on the American flag and the sovereignty it stands for, that is the paramount issue; and on that issue every right thinking citizen will stand up and be counted for the flag and against AGUINALDO and BRYAN.

For myself, I pray that GoD will forgive the American agitators at whose door is to be laid the blood of our slaughtered soldiers in Manila, as I hope to be forgiven for every word of praise by tongue or pen that I have given to W. J. DRYAN."

"Whenever there is an attack at home or abroad on the American flag and the sovereignty it stands for that is the paramount issue, and on that issue every rightthinking citizen will stand up and be counted for the flag." The remainder of this sentence of Mr. COARLEY's shows in what direction the defenders of the flag must set their faces: It is against BRYAN and the Democratic party.

## Mr. Hewitt on the "Trusts."

Mr. HEWITT handles the "trust" question with the knowledge acquired by long experience with such business associations and with the philosophy that comes of mature reflection on the subject by a man of ripe and superior intellectual ability who has given special study to the modern organization of industry from the time it came into being. Moreover, as he has no personal purpose to serve, political or other, his argument in reply to BRYAN. who is using the "trusts "simply as a means of diverting attention from his theory and purpose as to free silver coinage, will command the more respect.

Mr. HEWITT's argument, simple and easily within the understanding of every man of intelligence, will also arrest attention the more because he comes out flatly in favor of the "principle and right of association," as illustrated and exercised in the "trusts." He contends and proves that in assailing them BRYAN is attacking the very basis of "the extraordinary industrial progress of the present age."

This principle of association, it must be borne in mind, is applied no less to labor than to capital. Destroy it and down go the labor unions. The methods by which BRYAN would accomplish the destruction, however, are impossible. He would shut out the "trusts" from interstate commerce unless they are licensed by the Federal Government; but the Constitution forbids and the proposition flies in the face of all Democratic doctrine touching the rights of States. He would prevent corporations doing business if they have the monopoly of the production of any article of trade, but as only those which are protected by patents have any such monopoly the patent laws would be in his way.

The last remedy proposed by BRYAN is "to squeeze the water out of the capital stock of the corporations." Mr. HEWITT'S answer to this, that it is the "water" especially which serves the advantage of labor, repeats a very striking point he has before made. In the modern corporation the fair money cost of the property is represented by preferred stock, and the good will and possibility of profit by the common stock, or "water," which, moreover, controls the administration of the business. The price at which this common stock sells indicates roughly the condition of the business as to profit after the payment of a fixed rate of dividend on the preferred. Mr. HEWITT's theory, or rather " expectation," is that in the course of the coming century the workmen will buy up this common stock when it is cheap and thus obtain the control of the industrial corporations, while the preferred stock will remain as capital at the risks of the business, receiving dividends only if the business earns

It will be seen, therefore, that nothing is left of Bryan's arguments or propositions after Mr. HEWITT has got through with them. The one appeals to ignorance,

the other convinces intelligence. This question of the modern organization of capital and labor has never been treated with more insight, more humane and philosophical consideration and more practical sagacity than Mr. HEWITT displays in its discussion. He furnishes both capitalist and laborer with food for thought.

# The Blackmailer and the Savage.

Secretary Root's speech at Canton on Wednesday and a letter from Commissloner Worcester printed in The Sun of yesterday proved not only how utterly unlovely but intolerable is the Aguinaldoism by which a Lieutenant and seventeen other American soldiers were taken prisoners, wounded or killed in Luzon

Mr. Root showed that within less than five months before DEWEY appeared at Manila, the Treaty of Biac-na-Bato was made between the Spanish and AGUINALDO, with this as its first provision:

" I. Don EMILIO AGUINALDO, in his quality as supreme leader of those in the island of Luzon new waging open hostilities against their legitimate Government, and Don BALDOMERO AGUINALDO and Don MARIANO LLANERA, who also exercise important commands in the forces mentioned, are cease their hostile attitude, surrender their arms that they are using against their fatherland, and are to surrender to the legitimate authorities, claiming their rights as Spanish Filipino citizens, which they to preserve. As a consequence of this surof such individuals as actually follow them and those who recognize them as leaders and obey their orders."

The reason that AGUINALDO has continued for so long the warfare undertaken by him tralia. against the new tenants of the Philippines, the United States, is that for the Executive of the United States there was no way toward bribing AGUINALDO to peacefulness with such a sum of money as he had obtained from the Spaniards. The Philippine insurrection is a "strike," which this country happens to be unable to meet with the payment of blackmail.

Mr. WORCESTER'S letter from Manila to a friend at Ann Arbor, presents another side of the Bryanism rampant in Luzon:

" At present the insurgents are resorting to that last resource of a falling cause, wholesale assassina-tion. They are putting prices on the heads of men known to be friendly to the Americans, and are resorting to the most flendish tertures and mutilations in order to influence the common people by fear. A letter was captured a few weeks since from a man sent in to organize insurgent 'committees' in four or five towns where we have established municipal gov-ernment. He stated that he had found it impossible or him to carry out his mission, as the people had infortunately been seduced by the Americans and said that he could do nothing until four or five lives had been taken in each of these towns. I saw a surgeon a few days since who had just dressed the wounds f four natives whose tongues had been cut out for efusing to join in a night attack on one of our gar-And the Democratic party has devoted

itself to the cause of this piratical flend, whose methods of assassination, inaugurated in Manila two nights before the Senate's ratification of the Treaty of Paris, Doctrine to Asia and the protection of savages in have continued to take the lives of the well-disposed natives and the soldiers of the United States ever since. And this, too, while the flag authoritatively raised by the Senate is being fired upon and the Constitutional question of the nation's right to refuse to the Filipinos the privileges and powers of full United States citizenship is awaiting adjudication by the Federal Supreme Court!

If there was neither free silver nor riot in the Bryan platform the Democratic alliance with AGUINALDO would alone call upon patriotic Americans to vote the Republican ticket and uphold the defenders of the Stars and Stripes. .

## Mr. Harmon Forgets Himself.

declaring himself for BRYAN. Writing to a friend in Colorado Judge HARMON says:

While I disagree with Mr. BRYAN as strongly luded, I intend to vote for him, because, like him and the Democratic Convention, I believe those things are not so important nor so urgent as others on which I heartly agree with him."

Judge HARMON goes on to indicate with sufficient clearness that he regards the issue of "imperialism" as paramount, and that he will vote for BRYAN and free silver because he desires to condemn what the McKinley Administration has done in the Philippines. He says:

Under our system, when a President seeks reelection, the primary question always is whether we approve or condemn what he has done, especially when he means to keep on doing it. In this instance I wish to condemn and have no means of doing so except by voting in the only way which can possibly be effective.

The attempt is made, as it always is, to prevent condemnation for what the Administration has done by foretelling dreadful things that the opposition will do. But, if there be such danger, wise men always prefer a risk to a certainty, especially when, as now, the certainty involves so much more than

Now this is the same Judson Harmon who declared four years ago that the paramount issue-paramount over the money question or any other question before the people-was the right of the President rity in any State o enforce Federal auth or territory, and to maintain the Government intrusted to his charge.

The courageous policy of Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. OLNEY in dealing with the Hilinois rioters in 1804 was indirectly attacked by Mr. BRYAN in his letter of acceptance in 1896. Attorney-General Harmon therefore prepared on Sept. 11, 1898, a campaign document, and caused it to be printed at the Government Printing Office, setting forth his own views as to the powers of the President in dealing with rioters, insurgents or rebels anywhere in territory belonging to the United States. He said:

"This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question, or any of the other ques tions before the people, grave as they are . . . If a candidate for President may properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. BRYAN has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority, and enforce the laws of the United States, unless and until the officers of another Government request and consent, we really have no Federal Government, for a Government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain itself in the discharge of its proper functions is no Government at all."

# Continuing, Judge HARMON said:

" This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents wherever they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge their duties. Congress has accordingly, by Section 5,207 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the President to use the armed forces of the Government in aid of State authorities, when requested by them, as provided in the Constitution; and has also, by the follow ing section, 5,298, authorized him to employ such orces, upon his own judgment alone, against unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed,

" It was under the power conferred by the section ast named that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. BRYAN'S doctrine that this law is unconstitu tional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. BRYAN'S doctrine would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage."

It remains for the Hon. Judson Harmon to inform the public whether he now regards the exercise of the powers for which he then so learnedly contended, and which he now wishes to condemn as " imperialistic," as more dangerous to this country than the doctrine of secession.

### How Long Will the Australian Commonwealth Be Loyal?

It will be remembered that emigrants from Ireland took an active part in our Revolutionary War. Indeed, a statement was made before a committee of the House of Commons to the effect that they constituted about one-half of the Continental Army. At the present time the Irish element in the population of the Australian colonists is rapidly increasing, and it is already so large that it is courted by both | BRYAN were President and had the arbiof the principal political parties. The day is probably not far distant when men of Irish stock will dominate the new Federal Commonwealth, composed of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. When | for instance, into striped suits. that day comes, will the daughter State continue to exhibit loyalty to the mother country, or will she proclaim her independence? Iu other words, will she follow the example of the United States or that of the Dominion of Canada? That she will follow our examender they obligate themselves to cause the surrender | ple may be assumed, if we can accept the | ingman's head and heart would be benefited | an interesting number.

to the furtherance of this policy is devoted the work of a magnificent political machine. One of the weapons employed ngainst Great Britain is the effort to set up a distinct Irish cast?. The Irish are never called British, but always "Irish Australians." In the schools Irish history is taught; no opportunity is missed of instilling the idea that an Englishman is a bloody oppressor and an Irishman the salt of the earth. Even to English Roman Catholics a virulent antagonism is shown. In Adelaide some years ago an English Roman Catholic bought the Catholic organ, The Irish Harp, and undertook to conduct it as a religious paper. The attempt | questions: failed, for the dictum went forth, " An | Englishman cannot play an Irish harp." to the Roman Catholic see of Sydney, he t impossible to carry out his purpose, Bitter, we are told, are the denunciations

n Catholic journals when a conspicuous omin Catholic expresses in any public fashion loyalty to England. His religion oes not save him from reproach. Rarely, seems, at a Catholic school entertainrecited "On Fontenoy! On Fontenoy!" a piece of verse relating how the English army was defeated in 1745 by Irishmen under the French flag The other day that any member of the "Irish Rifles," a volunteer company in Sydney, had offered to go to the Transvaal to fight for Great timony published in the National Review, The Hon, Judson Harmon of Cincinnati the Irish Catholic hierarchy in Australia succeeded RICHARD OLNEY as Attorney- is seeking to bring about the establishment General in CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. He of the Irish in the new Commonwealth as a has likewise now followed Mr. OLNEY in separate and superior caste. We are assured that, so far as the Review's informant within the Australian Confederation wherein as ever about many things, the free coinage of silver | a prayer for the Queen forms any part of the service, and at church festivities the health of her Majesty is never proposed.

Is there any chance that this smouldering disloyalty will be smothered? Apparently there is none. The secular newspapers dare not undertake the task. When Cardinal Monan came forward as a candidate for the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, The ydney Morning Herald questioned the wisdom of a clergyman seeking a political position. The newspaper was quickly made to feel the folly of its course by a heavy loss of subscribers.

In commenting upon the Australian Constitution we have previously pointed out that in many respects it was manifestly modelled on that of the United Sta es, instead of on that of the Canadian Dominion. The supreme interpreter of the British North America act is he Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council. The Australians insisted that their own Federal Supreme Court must be the final interpreter of their Federal organic law, and that on questions defining the powers of the Federal Government, as opposed to those of the constituent States, no appeal should lie to the Privy Council, unless both parties should consent, an altogether improbable event. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, recognizing that in the appeal to the Privy Council lay the only substantial link binding the new Confederation to the mother country, tried to get the Australian Constitution amended in this particular. The fact that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN failed to secure such an amendment furnished conclusive proof of Australia's resolve to secure unrestricted powers of self-government, from which it will need but a short step to the

proclamation of absolute independence. When the hour for that proclamation comes, we do not doubt that the mother country will bow to her daughter State's decision. Even the London Spectator, which is a Unionist organ, lately said: If any self-governing portion of the Empire, by its own free, deliberate and practically unanimous choice, should ever desire to separate-we put the case, though we do not believe it will ever occur-that desire, however regretfully, must be acquiesced in by the rest of the Empire." For unanimity read majority. It will suffice, if the Australian Senate and House of Representatives shall pronounce in favor of separation.

# Is Bryan to Displace the Courts?

The intellectual dimensions of Mr. BRYAN are shown clearly in two sentences out of the many thousands which he has discharged this week.

At Frederick, Md., Tuesday, Mr. BRYAN

" You will hear people say that if elected I will not nforce the law. That is not the danger. They know that if I am elected I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a

The assumption that the courts discriminate in favor of the rich offender. and the pretence that Mr. BRYAN, if he became President, would be judge and ury and stern against the wealthy violator of law are essentially Bryanese and illustrate the demagogy to which he descends and the immeasurable ignorance which he ascribes to his audiences. " I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a little one," says Mr. BRYAN. A Caliph or a Sultan might talk in this way. Our highly imperialistic anti-imperialist forgets that the courts will not go out of business at once even if he is elected.

And who are the rich "thieves" for whom WILLIAM the Terrible is preparing stripes? Plutocrats, monopolists, Trust magnates, gentlemen guilty of getting rich by means of corporations. If Mr. trary power and the will to use it that he pretends to have, he would have to dress some of his own supporters in prison togs. He would have to put the Hon. JAMES K. JONES and the Hon. EDWARD M. SHEPARD,

In Philadelphia, Thursday, Mr. BRYAN

has a heart and a head, as well as stomach, and they demand that a working man shall have shorter hours." Mr. BRYAN seems to think that a work-

assertions made in the October number by a good dose of hunger, and that it is of the National Review concerning the better not to work at all than to have long anti-British attitude of the Irish in Aus- hours of work. It is only in a condition of prosperity, such as Bryanism would According to the anonymous author of destroy, that the workingman's efforts the article in the Review, the Roman Catho- to get longer wages and shorter hours can lic clergy in Australia are practically all succeed. But what have Mr. BRYAN and Irish. There is a small sprinkling of for- the Democratic party to do with shorter eigners-Frenchmen and Italians-but the hours? The Eight-Hour law is the only Englishman is almost an unknown quantity. Federal statute with reference to laborers The guiding principles of the policy pur- in Government employ which Mr. BRYAN sued by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in would be called upon to enforce. Does Australia are a hatred of the British power | he think an eight-hour day's labor too long and a desire for an independent Irish- or is he as a budding Caliph or Sultan pre-Australian State. We are informed that paring to issue a decree that six hours a day shall be a day's work in all the States

of the Union? " There must be a lot of fools in every audience, and I must bag them." Such seems to be the theory of Mr. BRYAN.

## The Wheel's Story.

Fresh in the memory of New Yorkers is the great army of bicyclists which four years ago paraded for the advancement of Mckinley and sound money. Lovers of cycling, whose outdoor recreation gives them a clear brain as well as a sound body, will not hesitate to answer these pertinent

How have the trusts affected them? Has the assertion that large combinations When the late Archbishop VAUGHAN came of capital increase the price of the finished product proved true as regards bicycles, tried to establish a paper which should be when wheels which a few years ago cost eligious without being disloyal. He found \$100 and \$125 may be bought to-day for onehalf that amount?

And how about the statement of Democratic orators that money in this country is being retained by the rich, bringing no advantage to the public? Probably during no twenty years of this country's history have so many thousands of dollars been ment or concert does one miss hearing spent in order to make good highways as have been devoted to that purpose since | Were Washington or Lincoln ever known or 1896; with the result that whether one travels even suspected of going around on the east or west, on foot er awheel, he cannot stump and arraying the poor against the fail to notice the improvement. Inspired The Catholic Press denied with indignation and enabled by the present industrial itions, the work is being continued.

far as we know, no arrangements ha .e been made for a repetition of the ours. Britain. In a word, according to the tes- | great cycle parade of 1896, although of course there is yet time before Nov. 6 for the wheelmen to arrange to express in this way their contempt for national dishonesty. Should it happen, however, that there is no demonstration distinctly cyclical, it is safe to predict that, wheelless or otherknows, there is only one Catholic church wise, the cyclists will all accompany the friends of sound money on Nov. 3.

> This is the picture of the United States drawn by a faithful Bryanite, the Kansas City Times: "The laboring class ready to revolt, the middle class burdened with taxes, the wealthy class afraid to

> invest capital, and a great and growing unrest on all

class burdened with taxes, the wealthy class afraid to invest capital, and a great and growing unrest on all hands.

How are the Bryanities able to keep up their perpetual nightmare visions and bulletins from boxeyland? Do they dine and sup on Welsh rabbit and lebster and buttermilk and shrimp sailed and fruit cake, or have they eaten of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner?

JOSEPH CONVERSE HERWOOD, who died at Rome on Thursday, was one of the writers employed by THE Sun twenty-five years ago. He was a graduate of Harward in the class of 1855, being a classmate of PHILLIPS BROOES. His functions here were those of dramatic rejorter and occasional literary essayist. The elaborate articles of literary criticism which he contributed to this journal were of notable character, and some of them were of notable character, and some of them were of incident and the problem of a quality at cream of the more of the last dramatic poems of ambitious plan and dimensions; "Antonius," "Saiome," "Herodias" and "Sforza, a Tragedy, with Music for the Last cream of the contributed to this journal were of the contributed to the sound of the contributions of the rich are not confidence of the vities or other states and to other countries. When he keep and to the class of the rich is 1855, being Albert of the contributed to the sound of the rich are not contained to the report of the rich are not contained to the contributed to the sound of the rich be well known to vou, Mr. Bryan, Went York quickly contributed over 1850,00,00, when in the Sound the probability of the plane and dimension of the rich are not contained to the plane and dimension of the rich are not contained to the plane and dimensions. The contributed to the journal were of notable character, and some of them were of notable character, and some of them were of notable character, and some of them were of notable character, and some of the rich are not the plane and dimensions. The contribution of the plane and dimensions of the plane and dimensions. The plane

crats, two such parties conformed to this requirement of law two years ago in this State, the Socialists, who polled 23,860 votes and the Prohibitionists, who polled 18,383.

With all his unlimited output of speech, Col. BRYAN has a great gift for silence in respect to certain subjects. For instance, he conceals the surprise which he must feel when he sees that his audiences wear shoes. In 1896 he was sure that few people would be able to wear shoes if the gold standard was allowed to stand.

Here is an elegant extract from an article which appears with the signature "O. H. P. B."

in the Verdict: "Even now, and for months, a whole region in Idaho has been under martial law; and men have lost money, reason, life and liberty in a Federal war waged to enable the Standard Oil-a year-in-andyear-out outlaw is Standard Oil-to tear one more foliar a day from poor folks' wages. But let that gol We course another rabbit and another thought. What is to happen? Within two years Trusis have formed; and stocks and bonds-created \$6,000,000,-00 of new credit. Over 60 per cent of the amount is water-a fake! a hope! an appetite! a trap!"

This is the true convulsionary style of the Hon. ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, but it is rather heartless of him to affix to it the coplous initials of the Hon. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Night Lamp drives an express wagon in Baltimore. Can he shine! BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24. READER.

Harper's Magazine for November is especially rong in its short stories. Of these it contains no fewer than six, by such representative writers as Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, George Bird Grinnell, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Mary E. Wilkins, Stephen Crane and Hayden Carruth. The two serial stories, 'Eleanor' and "The Mantle of Elijah" are continued, the latter reaching its end; and there are other arti-cles of literary and timely import that help to make

# SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

## An Open Letter to Bryan

Col. W. J. BRYAN-Dear Sir: As I am one one of the plain people whom you profess to represent and whose interest you claim to advocate, I trust that you will not deem it presumptuous or Empertment in meto address you by letter, even though it be in a spirit of unfriendly criticism.

In the first place, permit me to call your attention to some predictions or prophecies that you uttered in 1896. In one of your speeches you aid: "If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put into power for the next four years, wages will decrease and hard times will come upon us, mortgages upon our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders, shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use. Thus will ruin, want and misery be with us." And again, in speaking to your neighbor farmers in Nebraska in 1896 you said: "Vote for McKinley, and if elected all you will get for your wheat will be 25 cents a bushel." All this and a great deal more of the same evil import you claimed would happen if the Republican party were successful in electng their ticket. The result we all know; your prophecies all failed of fulfilment and the very reverse has taken place, which clearly places

you in the list of false prophets. False prophets never commanded the favor or respect of either God or man; Christ himself condemned them in the following caustic and emphatic language: "Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing but in-

wardly they are ravening wolves." Ordinarily when one's predictions fall, the prophesier has some excuse or apologies to make for their non-happening, but you, without giving any reason whatever as to why you were mistaken in all your woful predictions, go right on making new and equally absurd predictions and asking the support of the same constituency for the high and exalted office you are running for. How can you expect the American people to vote for you again in the face of these lamentable failures?

Some of your friends have compared you with the immortals - Washington and Lincoln. excuse for this, for there is no country on the face of the earth where the poor are so well treated and cared for as they are in this grand and glorious country of This is a fact well known to you, or at least it ought to be. Here the poor man's child sits beside the millionaire's in the public school, and so far at least as Brooklyn is concerned, books are furnished to the children. and all free of cost. So far as the outdoor or and all free of cost. So far as the outdoor or absolutely poor are concerned, every county has what is known as the County House, where the poor are not only red, and well fed, too, but also clothed. Kings county maintains in her poorhouse from 1,500 to 2,500 poor daily the year round, and the food they get is as good as the average farmer's. So much for the treat-ment of our poor.

Now, let us see what warrant you have for arraying these poor against the rich, but for the funds countibuted by the rich men and

Now, let us see what warrant you have for arraying these poor against the rich. But for the funds contributed by the rich men and women, New York would have scarcely a single eleemosynary institution worthy of the name, where she now has scores, patronized chiefly by the poor and middle classes. But the benefac-tions of the rich are not confined to their own city. Millions have been given by New York city's rich, altrustic men and women to other

rear, with eight Presidential tokets in the field, fewer votes are likely to be thrown away on outside candidates rad parties, notwithstanding the fact that the number of Presidential candidates is larger than in any previous election.

One reason for this is to be found in the obstacles established by law against whimsical nominations to elective office in many States during the past four years. In this State independent nominations for Presidential Electors require the filing of a petition, signed under oath humber at least fifty electors in each count y of the State must subscribe to the petition certificate. If, therefore, in any of the sixty-one counties of New York, save Hamilton, the sparsely settled Adirondack county, the petition contains only forty-nine names, the nomination would be void. The present Election law provides for the nomination, without the formality of a petition, of candidates by political parties which at the last previous general election for Governor cast more than 10,000 votes. Outside of the Republicans and Democrats, two such parties conformed to this requirement of law two years ago in this State, in the state of the two great parties to raise such an amount for campaign furposes. Then why retail the silly story? Here is a little booklet that your friends here in New York are giving out as the party's parties to raise such an amount for campaign furposes. Then why retail the silly story? Here is a little booklet that your friends here in New York are giving out as the party such an each count in the State: 'On all the great pullio questions of the day the Kings county of the petition of the people of this State: 'On all the great pullio questions of the day the Kings county for all the people of this State: 'On all the great pullion and the giving out as the party such an each county of the people of this State: 'I stands for library commercial competition, a just for the people of the people of

tion of his time in England, as Croker does, tempting young men to gamble, for horseracing is the very worst kind of gambling, on account of its being so fascinating to the young. Suppose for a moment that Mir. Hanna was that kind of a man; do you think that the Republican party would make him its leader? I am sure they would make him its leader? I am sure they would not.

I met one of your friends and supporters the other day, and in talking over this financial question with him he freely admitted that there would be a panic if you were elected and that sold would go to a premium. When I said to him: "What would you do suppose you owed to hell." I of course do rot claim that all your followers are as crazy as this man is, but I have met a good many who entertain equally wild and absurd ideas on the financial question.

What seems so absurd and wenderful to me is that you, a young man, comparatively, without large experience, should come here to this great commercial centre and attempt to teach men like Abram S. Hewiti, Don M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary Carlisle, ex-secretary Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, William B. Hornblower, are and Democrat, and are certainly your peers in intellectual ability, and most of them vastly your superiors in experience.

Now, Mr. Bryan, in his West Virginia addresses to auditeness in his West Virginia addresses to auditeness in his West Virginia addresses to auditeness partly composed of colored, men professes great solicitude for the rights of the colored, men professes great solicitude for the rights of the colored, and that there would file to know if Mr. Bryan approve of the North Carolina method of imposing restrictions upon colored men with the colored, and the Phillippines. I would like to know if Mr. Bryan approve of the North Carolina method of imposing restrictions upon colored men with the edition of the North Carolina method of imposing that they propose worse things in Porto Rico and the Phillippines. I would like to know if Mr. Bryan, who is akking for colored what is

in intellectual ability, and most of them vastly
your superiors in experience.

Now, Mr. Bryan, honor bright, don't you
think that these men ought to know more
about the financial question than you do? Som
of them were voters before you were born, and

about the financial question than you do? Some of them were voters before you were born, and are engaged in large business, amounting in some cases to millions a year. Not only these but business men in all the large commercial centres a criainly ought to understand this question better than you do.

The mere catch-word, "Crown of Thorns" and "Cross of Gold" stampeded the convention in your favor, and the result was your nomination in 1896. Imperialism seems to have been the favorite catch-word at Kan-as City, but these are all played out and the public will never be deceived by them again.

You have had your time prophesying, and now I am going to indulge in a little prophecy myself,—that is this: You will be the worst beaten man, with one excention, that ever ran for the Presidency; you will be buried out of sight. Requiescat in pace.

JOHN W. HARMAN-UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Brooklyn, Oct. 23.

### Trusts, Including Labor Unions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Bryan

is bad logic. Both forms of organization are examples of the present day tendency toward combination, consolidation and cooperation. The union of a civilized people under a common government is an example of this tendency. Banks, insurance companies, raliroads, steamship lines are examples of it. Those who manufacture find themselves forced to obey this tendency in order to cheapen production, administration and distribution. They produce because it pays to produce, and in order that it because it pays to produce, and in order that it shall pay to produce they find sooner or later that they must fall in with this general tendency; and then as they grow larger and more powerful they aim to establish control of the field for their troducts and to fix prices. Just so, by like methods of combination, consolidation and cooperation, laborers seek to control the field of employment and to fix wages. Men may, and do, differ in their estimates of the value of this general movement; but it is not common sense to blame one case of it and praise another, and the man who aspires to national leadership and does this is either unwise or unfair.

wise or unfair.

Trusts and labor unions alike, and, giving as wise or unfair.

Trusts and labor unions alike, and, giving as they do great power to those in control of them, are liable to abuses. Some trusts have been guilty of abominable acts, and so have some combinations of wage workers. What we voters care for is the common welfare of the nation, and what we should aim at is a just regulation and control of this great tendency toward combination, consolidation and cooperation. The movement for reasonable control is the true issue. Mr. Bryan makes a blundering appeal to prejudice and passion. He makes his line of cleavage between those who have and those who lack. In place of those sentiments of union and of brotherhood, which are the inspiration of our civilization, he urges class distinctions and hatred among men. This is his blunder. It is a blunder which no man who is a stateman or a lover of his kind could possibly have committed. Here as elsewhere, now as always, society is a great organism; an injury to a part is an injury to the whole. Carroll Dunham.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 23.

And Bryan Wants to Raze the Forts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a thirdclass British cruiser can slip up the North River in daytime unobserved (foggy weather, to be sure), how would it be in wartime at New York and other ports not so well protected and guarded. (We may expect some fogs in war.) Torpedo boats are not so easily observed as 2.200-ton cruisers, either. A. REIDER. BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.

### From a Theatrical Man in Colorado.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago the agent for the Silver Trust (Mr. Bryan) discussed the Theatrical Trust to some of the profession. I enclose part of a letter received by me from a theatrical manager now in Colorado, which I think answers his argument. A manager present at the time told me Bryan talked like a sausage-whatever that is; probably Mr. Bryan knows, he seems to be up in slang.

"It looks like a big season for us. Every one out here has money, and there's lots of McKinley men. If you can get any kind of decent odds put some money up on McKinley; it is like finding it. Even out here in Colorado the odds are 3 to 1 on him winning." NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

### Fighting for What They Need Most. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow 'me

to add a drop to the deluge of political wisdom. My effort will not be a hemorrhage of words. I want to set you right; I want to do justice to all parties, even to our queer old lady, the Baltimore Sun.
You will agree with me that men will always contend and struggle for that which they need the most. Now, what is the result of the application of this principle to the campaign of ballots now impending? On the one side we find the followers of Mr. McKinley fighting for full dinner patis, honest dollars and prosperity. And why? Because they need these commonplace things more than anything else. On the other side the fight is made on the high plane and

always fight for that which they need the most? I think so. BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

# From Georgia Crackerdom.

under the banner of "principle." with a big P. And why? Can it be, as I have said, because men

Ding, dong bell, there is plenty of bread. Pull down your vest and hold up your head. We are going to win this race you may bet. Cotton ten cents. I have three houses to let.

Then beat the drum and punch up the fire The farmer's crops are selling much higher; Let the flag float from every hilltop and tree, We are fighting for liberty to set men free. Pull up your pants and smooth back your hair,

A cyclone is coming from the great Middle West, Fire up the engines, let us all do our best. P. S .- There are thousands in Dixte who believe

# ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.

Everything is lovely, the weather is fair.

The Door Open for Idaho. From the Colorado Springs Gase'te. Idaho, like Colorado, is more than likely to spring an unpleasant surprise on Democratic campaign

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Mr. Schut advises us to vote for Mr. Bryan and trust Congress to keep him from doing any harm. This puts me in mind of a line from Lewis Carroll: "But I was thinking of a plan

To dye one's whiskers green.

And then to use a palm-leaf fan

### So they could not be seen." 57 DUANE STREET, Oct 25.

Votes and Volts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My self and a friend were listening to a Tammany spellbinder the other evening. During the speech the orator said: "I predict that Bryan will get at least 300 electrical votes on No

My friend spoke up and said: "You mean 300 electrical volts, don't you?" NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

# No Answer in Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mr. Bryan's New York tour he was more than once asked about North Carolina. He replied by criticising an alleged law of a Republican Congress regulating suffrage in Porto Rico, imposing an educational qualification by which he claims 85 per cent of the colored men of the island are disfranchised.

Mr. Bryan's reply is a plain evasion of the point at issue which is not calculated to produce a belief in his sincerity or honesty. Even he does not claim. however, that the restrictions of this alleged Porto Rican law are imposed upon colored men with the

down in the Bryan column. This, to say the least, is a strange state of things. Everybody who knows of the actual political condition of affairs in Tennessee, knows that the Republicans have actually and without any doubt elected their candidates for Governor at the last two elections for that high office; and every intelligent man in Tennessee, Democrat as well as Republican, also knows that there is not a shadow of doubt that a majority of perhaps 10,000 votes will be cast on the 6th of November next for William McKinley; and yet, the Democrats are claiming the State? Why is this? In my own city of Memphis—which the late census makes the third in population of all the Southern cities—I personally and of my own knowledge know that the leading bankers, merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, who claim to be Democrats, are earnestly and openly announcing their purpose to yote for McKinley. The leading evening newspaper, always Democratic, is actively advocating McKinley's election. The chief owners of the leading morning papers—all old-fashloned Democrats—are personally for "sound money and expansion." Why, then; you may ask, can To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Mr. Bryan Democrats—are personally for "sound money attacks trusts and praises labor unions. This and expansion." Why, then; you may ask, can

there be any doubt about carrying the electoral vote for McKinley? I answer, simply because the election count and machinery are in the hands of the Goebelized Democracy, who count the votes for their side, no matter for whom cast, or at least enough of them to nake the candidates appear to be elected.

Now, this is a lamentable thing to publish of any political party, but it has long been so patent to every intelligent man in Tennessee asy to have crased to create any wonder there. It is pertinent now to ask if this condition is likely long to continue in Tennessee. I feel almost tempted to predict that it will not.

The very best, most solid and most respectable Democrats of Memphis and other places in Tennessee are, of my own personal knowledge, beginning to grow restive and disgusted with this base species of dishonesty; and when I ten you it is within the bounds of probability that the majority vote that will be cast for him will also be counted for McKinley in November, it but indicates the direction that public sentiment is rapidly travelling in Tennessee.

New York, Oct. 25.

of Tennessee.

### COW AND CALF ADMITTED FREE. Attorney-General Griggs Decides That They Are Household Effects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-According to a decision rendered to-day by Assistant Secretary spaulding a cow and a calf are household etfects, and as such entitled to importation and of duty. This decision is based on an opini by Attorney-General Griggs that a cow is a household necessity, Gen. Spaulding antended the scope of the opinion so as to clude the calf. He said to-day that he verwilling to divide the credit for the whole de

cision with the Attorney-General. He added "I let the calf come in on the broad principle that the cow was just as necessary to the call as she was to the family which brings her in I don't like to split hairs on questions of law

as she was to the family which brings her in, I don't like to split hairs on questions of law. I am not chasing fises when there is biager game to catch, so I decided upon Attorney-General Griggs's authority to let the tail to with the hide. In other words, to let the tail to with the hide. In other words, to let the tail come in with the cow."

The way the case came up was that a family brought a cow and a call over the Mexican border at Corpus Christi, Tex., and the tollector of Customs admitted both free of day. The account of the importation was rendered the auditor for the Treasury Department for approval, and in view of a decision made some years ago that a cow was not a household effect, the auditor withheld his aperoval. The matter was referred back to the Customs division of the Treasury and it looked for a while as if the cow and calf would have to be taken back into Mexico or duty collected from the owner. Gen. Spaniding, who is the head of the Customs Service, was asked to decide the quastion. He remembered that a recent decision admitted a horse and carriage free of duty as an even greater necessity around the house than a horse and carriage. He sent the paners in the case over to the Department of Justice.

Autorney-General Griggs was not a sked to decide on the admissibility of the calf, but of the cow. His opinion, as alrendy stated, was in favor of the cow. Gen. Spaulding is eastitled to credit for admitting the calf.

### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY REGISTERS. His First Opportunity-Secretary Root Leaves

for Washington. CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 26.-President McKinregistered this morning. It was the first day he has been in town when the polling places ere open for registration and he improved his first opportunity. Judge Day went with im to the polling place and they walked a him to the polling place and they walked a distance of some eight or ten blocks, meeting and greeting friends and acquaintances all along the way. At the polling place the President exchanged greetings with the officers and then fell in line and answered the formal questions, affixing his signature to he answers. Secretary and Mrs. Root terminated their visit here to-night, going to Washington with Gan, Wood in the private car the President has been using attached to the regular train.

The first voters' club of Cleveland insist on calling on the President, and while the date has not been fixed, they will come, with the distinct understanding that they will not ask or expect a speech from the President. He will receive them on the lawn and shake hands with them.

## SCIENTIFIC MEN MEET TO-DAY. Joint Convention of the American Mathe-

matical and American Physical Societies. Scientific men from all over the country are in town to-day to attend the joint convention of the American Mathematical Society and the American Physical Society at Columbia University. The session begins this morning in Fayerweather Hall, and Prof. Robert morning in Fayerweather Hall, and Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward of Columbia, President of the mathematical society, will preside. The following members of the faculties of the lead-ing American and German universities will read papers or conduct discussions. Dr. Maxime Bocher of Harvard, Dr. David Hilbert of Poet-tingen, Germany, Prof. Edgar Odell Lovett of Princeton. Prof. G. A. Miller of Cernell, Prof. S. L. Penfield of Yale, Miss A. Scholten-fes of the University of Chicago, Prof. Percey Franklyn Smith of Yale and Prof. E. J. Wilcz-

## GERMANY STOPS BUYING HORSES. No More to Be Sent From San Francisco to

the Army in China. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 .- The operations of the German commission sent to California to purchase horses and supplies for the German troops in China have come to a sudden end, and under instructions from the home Government the commission will leave San Francisco for Germany next Friday. No more horses will be shipped. The Frankfort, which was specially fitted up for receiving horses, sailed to-day without any, and the Verona, which was under charter, has been released.

## GIFT TO METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. Valuable Collection of Paintings-J. P. Mo-

gan the Reputed Donor. It was reported yesterday that although not yet officially accepted or announced, the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had re-ceived a most valuable collection of paintings, including several specimens of the early works of Lombardy, which are very useful in the study of Italian art. The who e collection is works ut \$50,000 and J. P. Morgan is said to be the

Tall Hat and Short Coat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Str: I was sur prised last night at a fashionable hotel to see several gentiemen dressed in Tuxedo coats wearing high hats, is this considered proper?

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, The hat's all right. It is not to be displaced by the coat, notwithstanding the latter is a slangy sort of a garment never to be recommended for public ex-

Howe and Singer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am surprised to see that all the daily publications, as well as the Commissioners of the Hall of Fame, are so easily ied to believe that Ellas Howe should have a niche in the Hall of Fame. I can prove over the signature of Isaac Singer and Edward Clark that Howe robbed Walter Hunt of the invention of the sewing machine. Edward Clark was the President of the Singer Manufacturing Company and Isaac Singer was the so-called Inventor of the needle, another steal from Mr. Hunt, The Hunt estate have not nor will not appeal to the Commissioners of the Hall of Fame for a place for Walter Hunt's bust. See encyclopedia, English and American, for Walter Hunt's inventions. He invented the sewing machine in 1835, the Winchester rife, the minic ball, concrete stone, of which a building was constructed on Broadway in 1850, as well as a dozen other valuable Inventions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. the Hall of Fame. I can prove over the signature of

From the Mariner A "dusty" ocean highway sounds almost ineredi-ile. Yet those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning, and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, neverthe less, if the drcks are not swept at nightfall, an enormous quantity of dust will quickly collect. Of course on the modern "liner" the burning of hundreds of tons of coal every twenty-four hours, and the myriads of footfalls daily, would account for a considerable accumulation of dust, but on a "wind-jammer," manned with a dozen hands or less, no such dustproducing agencies are at work. And yet the records of salling ships show that they collect more sea dust than does a steamer, which is probably accounted for by the fact that while the dust-laden smoke blows clear of the steamer, the large area of canvas apread by the safler acts as a dust collector.

Scribner's Magazine for November contains, in the second of Mr. Norman's papers on Russia of To-day, a graphic description of the great Trans-Sib-rian Railway; Jesse Lynch Williams with pen and many artists with pencil illustrate the Cross Streets of New York, Dwight Elmendorf and Samuel Parsons, J present pictures and description of the World's Pair; Henry James has a story, and other well-know: writers contribute effectively to produce an interesting